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WEEK OF OCTOBER 10, 1977

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REGIONAL INFORMATION OFFICES

The U.S. Department of Labor operates through 10 regional offices located in major cities across the country. If you want a local angle on a news or feature story provided through this service--or have a direct news inquiry--you may contact one of the offices listed below. This listing includes the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the Public Information Directors and the states in their regions:

Region I.....	Paul F. Neal Room E-308 JFK Federal Bldg. Boston, Mass. 02203 617-223-6767	Connecticut Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire Rhode Island Vermont
Region II.....	Edward I. Weintraub Room 3570 1515 Broadway New York, N.Y. 10036 212-399-5477	New Jersey New York Puerto Rico Virgin Islands
Region III.....	John P. Hord Room 2460 3535 Market St. Philadelphia, Pa. 19104 215-596-1139	Delaware District of Columbia Maryland Pennsylvania Virginia West Virginia
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Region VI.....	Les Gaddie Room 220 555 Griffin Sq. Bldg. Griffin and Young Sts. Dallas, Texas 75202 214-749-2308	Arkansas Louisiana New Mexico Oklahoma Texas
Region VII.....	Neal A. Johnson Room 2509 Federal Office Bldg. 911 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo. 64106 816-374-5481	Iowa Kansas Missouri Nebraska
Region VIII.....	Ernest E. Sanchez Room 14010 Federal Bldg. 1961 Stout St. Denver, Co. 80294 303-837-4235	Colorado Montana North Dakota South Dakota Utah Wyoming
Region IX.....	Joe B. Kirkbride Room 10007 Federal Bldg. 450 Golden Gate Ave. San Francisco, Calif. 94102 415-556-3423	Arizona California Hawaii Nevada
Region X.....	Jack Strickland Room 8001 Federal Office Bldg. 909 First Ave. Seattle, Wash. 98174 206-442-7620	Alaska Idaho Oregon Washington

Week of October 10, 1977

PRESIDENT CARTER REQUESTS ADDITIONAL
$500 MILLION FOR YOUTH BILL

WASHINGTON -- President Carter has asked Congress for a supplemental appropriation of $500 million for the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act.

This is in addition to the $1.0 billion that Congress has already approved for this landmark new program.

Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall pledged that every effort will be made to see that the additional money "reaches those areas where minority unemployment is at shockingly high levels."

Marshall noted that when fully implemented at the $1.5 billion level, the wide range of employment and training programs authorized by the Act would serve about 450,000 teenagers and young adults each year.

Blacks and other minorities would account for about 60 percent of participants, he said.

Following is the full text of Secretary Marshall's statement:

Today, President Carter asked Congress for a supplemental appropriation of $500 million for the Youth Employment and Demonstraton Projects Act. This is in addition to the $1.0 billion that Congress has already approved for this landmark new program.

The Administration was deeply concerned by the recent unemployment figures which showed that more than 40 percent of black teen-agers couldn't find a job. President Carter asked me to report to him on the entire problem of youth unemployment. My recommendations to the President included this additional $500 million for the Youth Bill.

I intend to make every effort, within the framework of the law, to see that this additional money reaches those areas where minority unemployment is at shockingly high levels. These inner-city and rual areas will be the focus of the discretionary funds which I control under this Act. In addition, I intend to talk with Secretaries Bergland and Andrus about ensuring that the Young Adult Conservation Corps, which we administer

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jointly, will use this new money largely for minority youth.

President Carter signed the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act into law only eight weeks ago. But by next month we will began operating the wide range of employment and training programs authorized by this Act. When fully implemented at the $1.5 billion level, this program will serve about 450,000 teen-agers and young adults each year. We estimate 60 percent of these participants will be blacks and other minorities.

It is important to recognize that, as important as it is, the Youth Bill is not our only weapon against youth unemployment. Within the next year, we estimate that 865,000 youths will take advantage of the job training component of CETA. (About 60 percent of these will be minority youth). An additional 340,000 young people--about 40 percent of whom are minorities--will be given public service jobs by CETA. We are also in the process of doubling the size of the Job Corps so that 65,000 youths can take advantage of this valuable program each year. About 75 percent of those enrolled in the Job Corps will be minorities.

We do not consider these programs to be the limit of our efforts to reduce youth unemployment. We are in the process of expanding programs that have worked well in the past and experimenting with new approaches to this difficult problem. It should be recognized that there is no "quick fix" or easy solution to a problem that has been festering for years. I do, however, believe that these youth programs aided by this additional $500 million, can do much to alleviate the problem.

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Week of October 10, 1977

MINORITIES AMONG JOBLESS TO GET
JOB TRAINING IN 12 STATES

WASHINGTON -- About 500 jobless or underemployed persons in 12 states will get training in electronics, electrical and allied manufacturing industries, Assistant Secretary of Labor Ernest G. Green announced.

Participants will be selected from minority group members, Vietnam-era veterans, women and the economically disadvantaged.

The International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers (AFL-CIO) (IUE) will arrange on-the-job training under a 12-month, $524,904 contract renewal with the U.S. Labor Department.

The IUE will develop subcontracts among employers with whom the union has collective bargaining agreements. The companies will train people for jobs at both entry and advanced levels. Wage rates will vary from $3.00 to $5.50 per hour.

About 300 of the positions will provide entry-level training, the remaining 200 will provide upgrading of skills to help workers move into better paying and more stable jobs.

The contract is funded under Title III of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act administered by the department's Employment and Training Administration.

The IUE has trained 6,600 persons under seven previous contracts since 1966.

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Estimated allocations and training positions, by state follow:

STATE	POSITIONS	AMOUNT
California	30	$ 31,495
Connecticut	65	68,237
Indiana	30	31,495
Kentucky	20	20,996
Massachusetts	65	68,237
Michigan	30	31,495
New Jersey	90	94,482
New York	40	41,992
Pennsylvania	65	68,237
Tennessee	15	15,747
Texas	30	31,495
West Virginia	20	20,996
TOTAL:	500	$524,905

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Week of October 10, 1977

GRAPHICS ARTS UNION TO TRAIN
100 WOMEN IN NON-TRADITIONAL JOBS

WASHINGTON -- The Graphics Arts International Union (GAIU), AFL-CIO, has received a $250,650 contract renewal to train and upgrade 100 women in non-traditional jobs in the printing industry.

Assistant Secretary of Labor Ernest G. Green announced the union will subcontract with its local in 23 areas to work with printing companies with union contracts. The wages will vary with the type of trade and geographic location.

Upgrading could include helping women move from such jobs as Journeyman Bookbinder II (finisher) to Bookfinder I (operator) which previously was considered a job for men only.

GAIU will work with its locals in the following areas to meets its goal of 100 trainees.

Atlanta, Ga.	Lansing, Mich.
Austin, Tex.	Lincoln, Neb.
Boston, Mass.	Los Angeles, Calif.
Brattleboro, Vt.	Madison, Wis.
Canton, Ohio	New Orleans, La.
Cincinnati, Ohio	Jersey City, N.J.
Concord, N.H.	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Denver, Colo.	Phoenix, Ariz.
Des Moines, Iowa	Rock Island, Ill.
Holyoke, Mass.	Seattle, Wash.
Honolulu, Hawaii	Washington, D.C.
Kansas City, Mo.	

Under its previous contract, 95 women were placed through the program and 25 upgraded. The present contract terminates on August 31, 1978.

For further information, contact Beryl Brown, GAIU, 1900 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C., 20036, telephone (202) 872-7996 (refer to contract #99-7-475-92-21).

The Federal representative assigned to the contract is Don Olsen, ETA Office of National Programs, telephone (202) 376-7241.

The contract is funded under Title III of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), administered by the Labor Department's Employment and Training Administration.

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Week of October 10, 1977

COMMENT PERIOD ON PROPOSED
EEO CONSTRUCTION REGULATIONS EXTENDED

WASHINGTON -- The U.S. Labor Department has extended to Oct. 15 the deadline for receiving public comments on proposed goals and timetables for women and equal employment opportunity (EEO) and affirmative action requirements for women and minorities in the construction industry.

The 15-day extension was given so that all interested parties would have additional opportunity to comment on the proposals.

The plans contained in two proposals would increase equal employment opportunity in federal and federally assisted construction work.

One plan would establish affirmative action requirements, including goals and timetables, to hire and promote women in construction occupations. The other would standardize procedures requiring construction contractors to provide nondiscrimination and affirmative action programs for women and minorities.

The contractual obligations for nondiscrimination and affirmative action are rooted in Executive Order 11246, as amended. Under the order, federal contractors and subcontractors are prohibited from employment discrimination based on race, color, sex, religion, or national origin, and are required to take affirmative action to provide equal job opportunities for women and minorities. Contracts exceeding $10,000 are covered.

The order is administered by the Department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) in the Employment Standards Administration.

Comments should be addressed to Weldon J. Rougeau, director, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Room C-3324, New Department of Labor Building, 3rd and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210.

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Week of October 10, 1977

OSHA PROPOSES NEW COMPREHENSIVE REGULATION
ON WORKPLACE CANCER HAZARDS

WASHINGTON -- Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall and Assistant Secretary Eula Bingham announced the first comprehensive proposal for regulating cancer causing substances.

The proposed cancer policy will establish a procedure for identification, classification and regulation of potential carcinogens in American workplaces.

The new proposal and the broad rulemaking proceeding to follow are intended to establish:

-- new procedures and a framework for regulating worker exposure to potential occupational carcinogens;

-- scientifically based policies to identify and classify such substances; and

-- three model scandards for use in specific rulemaking involving such substances.

Secretary Marshall said that "this comprehensive cancer policy represents a major breakthrough for OSHA."

"Trying to control carcinogenic substances on a case-by-case basis is like trying to put out a forest fire one tree at a time," Marshall said. "Instead, we are proposing a systematic way of determining which toxic substances require emergency attention by OSHA," Marshall added.

"This new policy will allow OSHA to respond to threats to worker health with much greater speed and efficiency. This represents another step in our continuing efforts to make OSHA a model regulatory agency. Eula Bingham and her staff are to be commended for their efforts in developing such an important policy," he added.

Dr. Bingham said the proposed cancer policy is another indication of OSHA's renewed commitment to protecting American workers from health hazards.

"The sad fact is that more than 1,000 American die every day from cancer--370,000 a year. Leading cancer researchers have attributed more than 60 percent of these cancer cases to environmental factors.

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"I believe the time has come to implement a comprehensive program to prevent cancer in the workplace," Dr. Bingham said.

As a result of the proposed rule, OSHA will develop three model standards, incorporating OSHA's views on which protective provisions are generally the most appropriate for different categories of substances. Thus, in a later rulemaking for a specific substance, the only major issues to be resolved would be selection of an appropriate exposure limit and determination of wheter OSHA had appropriately classfied the substances.

In classifying each toxic substance encountered, OSHA will rely on evidence from human epidemiological studies, adequately designed and conducted animal studies or both.

The proposed rules and system would permit any "interested person" or OSHA itself to present information to the Secretary of Labor for the classification of any toxic substance. After receipt of such information, the Secretary would publish a notice for public comment giving the contents and source of such information. Generally a 30-day public comment period would be provided following which the secretary would, within 30 additional days,publish a notice classifying the substance as Category I, II, or IV and explaining his decision.

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Week October 10, 1977

'NEW OCCUPATIONS IN DEMAND' BULLETIN ISSUED;
JOB BANKS LISTING UP 16 PERCENT IN AUGUST

WASHINGTON -- The September edition of a new bulletin, "Occupations in Demand at Job Service Offices," has been issued, the U.S. Department of Labor reported.

The bulletin identifies occupations most frequently listed at Job Service offices the previous month. The September edition lists 137 occupations that accounted for 409,000 openings, or about 70 percent of the openings listed in August through the computerized Job Bank system.

The bulletin, which was first issued in June, is available at all state Job Service local offices as well as many libraries, schools, and similar community locations.

It is designed to tell job seekers--especially those entering the labor market--what types of jobs are most frequently available, how much they pay and where they are located.

Listings in the new bulletin are those occupations for which there was a continuing demand during the previous month in the communities listed.

The bulletin advises job seekers that there is no guarantee that a suitable job is currently open in each occupation and location listed.

Therefore, job seekers are urged to check with their local Job Service office to to find out if openings are still available and whether similar openings are available in other locations.

The Labor Department also reports that job openings available through the Nation's Job Banks rose 16 percent in August.

Job Banks is a computerized listing of job openings listed at public employment offices in various locations.

The August increase was considerably above the rise reported last month (2 percent), and about 46 percent above the corresponding figure for August 1976.

The total number of state Job Service (employment service) openings available in

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August was 595,000. This represents an average of 4,190 openings at each of the 142 local Job Bank areas covered by the August survey. Of the openings total in August, about 312,000 -- or 52 percent -- had been filled or cancelled by the end of the month, leaving some 283,000 -- or 48 percent -- of the jobs still available as of Sept. 1.

This information is based on a monthly U.S. Employment Service survey of state Job Services, which have 2,400 local offices across the country. The computerized Job Bank system operates in virtually every state. Although this network does not include all job openings that exist in the economy, Job Banks comprise the largest, most comprehensive, and up-to-date source of information on job openings in the Nation.

Month-to-month changes in Job Bank openings totals are computed from "matched samples" developed to cover only those geographic areas represented in both current and previous-period surveys. Use of these data as an indicator of short-run cyclical change is limited by the fact that the data are not adjusted for seasonal variations.

The most pronounced industry gains from July to August occurred among retail and wholesale trades (27 percent and 21 percent respectively), and manufacturing industries (18 percent).

Local areas experiencing gains in openings between July and August outnumbered those with losses by a 6 to 1 margin. Particularly large increases (over 30 percent) were evident in the following local areas: Tucson, Los Angeles, Chicago, Topeka, Detroit, Saginaw, Duluth-Grand Rapids, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Kansas City, Jersey City, Newark, Long Island, Syracuse, Greensboro, and Cincinnati.

Gains in openings were concentrated among benchwork, processing, and service occupations -- each up 20 percent over the previous month.

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Week of October 10, 1977

PUBLICATION DESCRIBES JOBS
IN TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH INDUSTRIES

WASHINGTON -- A new publication on jobs and career opportunities in the telephone and telegraph industries has been issued by the U.S. Department of Labor.

"Career Opportunities in the Telephone and Telegraph Industries," a 68-page publication from the department's Employment and Training Administration (ETA), includes detailed descriptions of current occupations in both industries, mainly at the entry level where a significant proportion of new hiring occurs.

It also describes educational and training requirements, worker traits necessary for successful performance on the job, and opportunities for promotion.

The ETA cautions that occupational descriptions cannot be expected to coincide exactly with any specific job in a particular establishment or in a particular locality. Local information concerning the specific jobs in the community also should be used.

The publication lists many clerical, service-related, and skilled occupations found in both industries.

According to the publication, both industries also hire experienced workers skilled in various crafts: automobile mechanics to repair company vehicles, power operators to maintain generators and storage batteries, air-conditioning mechanics, elevator repairers, maintenance carpenters, painters, plumbers and electrical repairers to install and repair motors and transformers.

It describes early inventions, advances in technology, organization of the industries, hiring policies, and conditions of employment. It also contains a bibliography of materials on recent employment developments and the job outlook in these industries, as well as a glossary of terminology.

Besides jobseekers, the publication is available for persons in education, counseling, job placement, recruitment, and training.

It is available for $2.30 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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Week of October 10, 1977

LABOR DEPARTMENT ASKS FEDERAL COURT
TO FIND A & P IN CRIMINAL AND CIVIL CONTEMPT

WASHINGTON -- The U.S. District Court in Montgomery, Ala., has set Feb. 14 as the hearing date for both civil and criminal contempt of court charges filed there against the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company by the Secretary of Labor and the U.S. Attorney.

The civil contempt charges, involving employees in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, grew out of an alleged failure to comply with the court's 1975 judgment enjoining A & P from violating the overtime and recordkeeping provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act in eight southeastern states That judgment resulted from a suit filed by the Labor Department in 1974.

The current petition asks that A & P be ordered to pay back any back wages due employees because of the company's alleged failure to comply with the 1975 judgment.

In addition to A & P, the petition for criminal contempt names as defendants C.W. Coleman, Sr., Lexington, S.C., and W. Graydon Spivey, Boone, N.C., meat merchandisers employed by A & P. According to the petition, Coleman and Spivey violated the court's 1975 judgment by "including, permitting or coercing" A & P's retail store employees in and around Spartanburg, S.C., and Statesville, N.C., respectively, to violate the overtime compensation and recordkeeping provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The petition further alleges that A & P has violated the same provisions of the act in many of its retail stores in North and South Carolina. The action charges the defendants with willfull failure and refusal to comply with the 1975 injunction against future violations.

"This is another example of our determination to enforce the wage and hour laws enacted by Congress for the protection of American workers," Donald Elisburg, assistant secretary of labor for employment standards, said.

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As a result of the 1975 judgment, A & P paid $200,000 in overtime compensation due employees in Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Gerogia and Florida. In 1976 the court, in a prior civil contempt action filed by the Labor Department, ordered the firm to pay an additional $277,600 for continued wage and hour violations in Alabama, Florida, Georgia and North Carolina.

The Fair Labor Standards Act is enforced by the Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department's Employment Standards Administration with local offices throughout the country.

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Week of October 10, 1977

GENERAL DYNAMICS CORP. AND HERCULES, INC. CITED
FOR ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION AGAINST HANDICAPPED WORKERS

WASHINGTON -- The U.S. Labor Department has issued an administrative complaint against General Dynamics Corp., an aircraft manufacturer, and Hercules, Inc., a chemical supplier, for allegedly failing to provide equal job opportunities for qualified handicapped workers, Assistant Secretary for Employment Standards Donald Elisburg announced.

The companies are the fourth and fifth in the last 2 months to be issued administrative complaints under Section 503 of the 1973 Rehabilitation Act. The act prohibits employers with federal contracts or subcontracts from discriminating in employment against qualified handicapped individuals. These employers must also take affirmative action, or positive steps, to hire and promote these persons.

General Dynamics and Hercules, Inc. have 20 days from receipt of the administrative complaints to request a hearing before a Labor Department administrative law judge. If the companies are found in violation, their present contracts may be terminated and they may be debarred from future government contract work.

General Dynamics and the Hercules company were charged with discriminating against handicapped individuals who were found, through Labor Department investigations, to be qualified for employment. The contractors are also accused of failing to take affirmative action to hire and promote qualified handicapped workers.

These requirements are included in an equal employment opportunity clause in all government contracts and subcontracts over $2,500. General Dynamics has contracts totaling over $38.4 million and the Hercules company has contracts totaling over $50,000.

In the case of General Dynamics, a man was refused a job as a technical illustrator in March 1976. The company claimed his previous back injury would be aggravated by the stress of working over a desk. The company also refused him employment on the grounds that he would increase risks of liability.

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percent of all days idle. Four major walkouts continued into September. In August 1976, eight large stoppages accounted for 51 percent of the workers involved and 47 percent of the idleness.

Stoppages beginning in August

An estimated 458 stoppages began in August, 151 fewer than in July.

About 155,000 workers participated in new stoppages in August, compared with the 289,000 workers reported in July. This is the lowest worker involvement for August since 1970.

With the exception of 1974, the 3,953 strikes which started during the first 8 months of 1977 were the largest number since 1970. The 1.6 million workers who engaged in stoppages during the first 8 months of the year were below the 1.8 million average for the last 10 years.

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Week of October 10, 1977

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING: AUGUST 1977

WASHINGTON -- Layoffs and quits were unchanged, while new hires declined from July to August, according to preliminary estimates reported by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The rate of total accessions, which includes new hires, recalls, and transfers from other establishments within the same company, declined form 3.9 percent in July to 3.7 percent in August, seasonally adjusted.

The new hire rate declined from 2.8 percent in July to 2.7 percent in August, seasonally adjusted. The new hire rate, however, was 0.4 percentage point above the rate for August 1976.

The quit rate, which partially reflects workers' assessment of job opportunities, remained unchanged from July at 1.8 percent, seasonally adjusted. The quit rate was 0.3 percentage point above August 1976.

The layoff rate also remained unchanged at 1.3 percent in August, seasonally adjusted. The layoff rate was down 0.1 percentage point over the year.

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The Labor Department's investigation, however, indicates that the job did not require prolonged periods of sitting or standing which might aggravate his condition. The individual is now employed as a technical illustrator with another company and only seeks back pay for his nine-month period of unemployment.

An employee of the Hercules plant in Hercules, Calif., filed a complaint in February 1975 after he was fired for health reasons. The company considered the man to be "physically unsuitable" because of a disease he has causing periodic formation of growths which may require surgical removal.

A Labor Department investigation found that employee was qualified to perform his assigned tasks and that he had been working for the company sucessfully for over one year before being terminated.

In May 1974 the employee was accepted for a new position in the company. Prior to beginning the job he was hospitalized for removal of a growth. On his return three months later he was fired. The Hercules company claimed they they were unaware of the nature of the employee's disease, and if they had known about it they would not have hired him.

Section 503 of the Rehabilitation Act is enforced by the department's Employment Standards Administration, Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs. In both cases, complaints were filed and investigations made by the San Francisco office of OFCCP.

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Week of October 10, 1977

WORK STOPPAGES: AUGUST 1977

WASHINGTON -- Idleness attributable to work stoppages in August was 0.23 percent of estimated working time (2.3 working days idle per thousand), according to preliminary estimates of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. This rate was the same as the July rate and slightly below the 0.26 percent recorded in August 1976.

The number of stoppages and workers involved declined from July to August, but days of idleness increased. This increase was largely attributable to three mining stoppages--bituminous coal, iron ore, and copper--which were in effect all of August and were responsible for one-third of the 4.4 million days away from the job.

Idleness for the first 8 months of 1977, at 0.17 percent, declined for the third consecutive year.

Total Stoppages in August:

An estimated 904 stoppages were in effect in August, 128 fewer than in July and slightly less than in August 1976.

Some 405,000 workers were involved in these strikes, compared with the 483,000 and 410,000 workers participating in labor disputes the preceding month and in August 1976, respectively.

Days of idleness in August increased by 0.5 million from July, but were slightly lower than in August a year ago. There were more days idle in August than in any other month this year.

The number of workers involved in strikes in August was smaller than in July, averaging 448 and 468 per strike, respectively.

The average duration of strikes (as measured by days of idleness per worker involved) rose from 8.0 days in July to 10.8 in August, but was slighlty shorter than a year ago.

Ten large strikes (involving 5,000 workers or more) were in effect in August. These disputes accounted for 40 percent of all workers involved in strikes this month and 45

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Week of October 10, 1977

FILLERS FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The first state law establishing Labor Day as a holiday was passed in Oregon in 1887; similar legislation was enacted in Colorado and New York later that year, according to "Labor Firsts in America," published by the U.S. Department of Labor.

* * *

The first federal law designating Labor Day as a national Holiday was passed in 1894, according to "Labor Firsts in America," issued by the U.S. Department of Labor.

* * *

The first political revolt by workers in the American colonies occurred in Jamestown, Va., in 1619, when Polish workers were denied equal voting rights, according to "Labor Firsts in America," issued by the U.S. Department of Labor.

* * *

The first American labor organization to nominate its own political candidate was the Mechanics Union, which ran a candidate for the New York State Assembly in 1784, according to "Labor Firsts in America," issued by the U.S. Department of Labor.

* * *

The first labor political party in the United States was the Workingmen's Party, formed in Philadelphia in 1828 by the Mechanics Union of Trade Associations, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's "Labor Firsts in America."

* * *